

PRICE TWOPENCE.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.
HENRY BOGAN (late of Clarence River)

LETTER for you at Post Office, Sydney.
S. W. TURNBULL is requested to call at N
Barrack-street, at once.

EDUCATIONAL.

ERN—Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS Teachers of W

ing, 241, Castlerough-street, near Market street.

LOST AND FOUND.
POODLE COTTAGE, Globe height.—**Lost.**
 School, English and Music, £2 2s per quarter.

LOST AND FOUND.
POODLE COTTAGE with Photographs in. Finder reward
 making me to 200, Castlemore-gate.

LOST. A gold **SILVER RING**, large pearl, crest and monogram
 W. O. GILCHRIST, Margaret-street.

LOST. On Saturday, a Dun, sprikle-headed **TAM**
POODLE. Reward at 473, Harris-street, Ulmah.

LOST. A white **POODLE**, answers to the name of **Sam**
 Reward at 33, Riddle-street.

LOST. A black **POODLE**, black tape round neck, the
 nose and feet. Reward 22s, Castlemore-gate.

T, a Bunch of KEYS, Saturday evening last, 1

ONT Victoria 1. **Howard**, Myers & Solomon, Geo.
On Sunday, Edgelford Road, a Black and
terrier DOG; owner's name and address on collar.
2. **Rialto**, terrace, William-street.
On Thursday last, a light colour KANGAR
FINDLUT. Found by returning summe
FEE, 66, Bathurst-street.
1. a gold BROOCH, without a pin, between
Home, Cooper-terrace, and Hunter-street. P
rewarded. Home, Cooper-terrace, Church-hill
1. by a poor Widow, a sum of MONEY, in G
Tuesday last, tied up in a piece of calico. Any
finder found same will be rewarded on returning
S'S News Agency, Paddington.
Between Hunter-street and the Haymarket

Double EYE-GLASS, mounted in Gold.

T, about noon on Monday, a PARCEL, containing
 handkerchiefs and a monogram. The finder
 handed on returning same at 323, Elizabeth-street,
 Melbourne, Nelson-street, Woolahra.
 T, on Sunday afternoon, between George
 and Market streets, the TOP of an Umbrella. The find-
 er rewarded by delivering the same at 368, Elizabeth-
 street.
 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday, Tumbler H
 grey grizzle. S. H., 756, George-street.
 REWARD.—LOST, a CANARY. Apply
 at Liverpool-street, near Hyde Park.
 SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST from
 a hill-street, a black mottled PIGEON, feath-
 ers with top-knot.

REWARD.—LOST or **STOLEN**, from steamship *Maitland*, on the 16th instant. Br

BAKEL, containing Wearing Apparel and Baggage will be paid on recovery of the above: A reward of the thief. Apply J. T. HENNING, 125, South Head Road.

REWARD—STOLEN, within last month, a Gold BROOCH, with Gold NECKLACE, set with diamonds and emeralds, the other part of a pair of earrings, and a pair of diamond rings. JOHN R. BAKER, 125, South Head Road.

WATERLOO OMNIBUS.—Left under front seat Saturday, Painter's Basket. 199, Castlereagh Road.

LOST OR STRAYED from my paddock, Old Bayswater, Parramatta, on the night of Thursday last, a dark bay HORSE, branded TE on near shoulder and if strayed, or ~~seen~~ if stolen, on conviction, £50. JOHN FITZGERALD.

REWARD of £30 for the conviction of the thief who has stolen and recovery of the above: A reward of the thief. Apply J. T. HENNING, 125, South Head Road.

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In October, a pair of Carriage HORSES, the property of George Bowman, Esq., Richmond—one white and one bay—were shown at the annual meeting of the Richmond Carriage Club.

[illegible]

ND a young PIG. Owner can have same.

MARRI-STREET, ULIDMO.—Owner can have mine,
and a BRACELET. The owner can call at
89, Castlereagh-street, and describe.
SUNNY KANGAROO SLUT. Apply Sydney Begg
at Club Stand, Fort Macquarie. If not claimed
by him, will be sold to pay expenses.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

LAWLEY'S OINTMENT.—Mother and Child
Bad breast, inflamed nipples, excoriations, and
all the diseases are remedied by this ointment.
When applied to the affected part, it p
the source of the disease, and cures it. Sold at
West Street, W.C., London; and all druggists.

SEATED SEIDLITS WATER.—An agree
beverage, containing all the properties of the s

Prepared by F. J. HAMILTON, Agent
and Cordial Manufacturer, 105, Botany Road.

WINNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the greatest remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bile. It is the physician's cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all the various pains of the system. It is a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, sailors, and for the sickness of pregnancy.

WINNIFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable. Sold by all druggists and stockbrokers.

WINNIFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, and use Dr. WINNIFORD'S Glyceric Glucose and Belts.

Sole Agents—**EDWARD ROW AND CO., 111, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.**

AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

DR. JAMES' Australian Herb PILLS.—A new remedy for all colonial complaints. Sold by all chemists.

ANDERSON'S LOZENGES for all bilious

laints, indigestion, and costiveness. It and its bo-

U. D. E. COGNAC
 JOHANN ADAM FARINA, opposite the Ju-
 lichen Palace, established 1705.
 Special appointment, purveyor to H. M. G. M. K. P.
 H. H. M. M. M. the King of Prussia, the Empe-
 ror, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince
 of Medals: London, 1861, 1862; Oporto, 1865; P.
 numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne
 (perfumery) which are constantly offered, inasmuch as
 the public are deceived by all sorts of cheap
 manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark,
 drawing a white label bearing in black the seal
 of my firm, as under:—
 JOHANN ADAM FARINA,
 Gassenumber drei, uliche Ju-
 Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal

and druggists in England, or by applying direct to the above-mentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), as

caution the public against selling imitations of
the trade mark, both of which are protected by
laws of England and Germany.

MARIA FARINA, opposite the Julius
K., 1609.

Desireful to direct your letters exactly to "Johanna
Farina, opposite the Julius Place, - Cologne."

FACTORS OF COOK WARD.-J. W. SMITH
Esq., J.P., seeks your suffrages. Justices to all.

PRINTERS.-Wanted, to purchase BOURGEOIS
REVIER, second-hand; also Galleys, Che-
mises M. C., HERALD Office.

CHAPTON.

In High-street, West Maitland, which runs nearly parallel with the river, public-houses used to occur at minute intervals; and at Grafton, though not so plentiful, inns are numerous enough to suggest the idea that whenever water is abundant, a large part of the population is smitten with a sort of hydrophobia, and are driven to slake their thirst in something stronger than bohea. But "Sons and Daughters" of Temperance

than the difference between eleven-twelfths of £60,000 and the same proportion of £100,000—or, say £36,666. This is actually the figure for which the Sydney delegates have not been willing to sacrifice the inestimable blessings of free trade between the two colonies, and to plunge the traditional classes and the whole community into an embarrassing and damaging commercial difficulty. The amount involved, even if it could not have been repaid, would be a small one, but the New South Wales under *scams* future generations to be arrived at, is a bone of contention that is totally inadequate.

I was told, not long since, by a person who had undertaken the manufacture of fancy soap in Sydney that the tradesmen made no objection either to quality or to the price of the article which he produced, but at the same time they told him plainly they could not sell fancy soap bearing a colored stamp, intimating that if he would brand the article

arrows lifted to their bows, and ordering his own to ground their arms, succeeded in making peace between them. The Papuans then laid aside their bows and vied with each other in showing hospitality to the strangers. They prepared a sumptuous feast of pigs, yams, taro, and a kind of jungle fowl, and a portion on board the boats for those who remained there. After dinner one of the chiefs conducted Captain Delany through the village, which consisted of about twelve or fourteen two-story houses, and

[illegible]

A great advantage that there is one kind of God Living
and truly existing, and another genuine—the Light—being
applied by Dr. de Jongh. It has been found that by
varying the oil, to recommend this kind, since, among
variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its good-
ness, only in ascertained half-pints, pints, quarts,
all others, all kinds, are rejected. See the names of
Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADP.

NEW TEAR OF ENGLAND.—We are requested to draw
attention to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Laidlaw's
important sale this day, of the cargo of rum, gunpowder,
and other commodities, consisting of 600 barrels, &c.
advertisements.—A.V.P.

Oil which
Oil sup-
when pro-
it so much
businessmen."
quarts, by
new, Annar,
not especial
s highly
Englebert,
&c. See

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1455229>

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—The adjourned meeting of the members was held yesterday, at the Exchange. Ten members were present. J. B. Watt took the chair. The chairman proposed an amendment of the inaccuracy law had before the Chamber, and the sub-committee appointed had prepared a series of valuable suggestions pending the probable action of the Law Revision committee, no special action had been taken in so far as these. Very recently the Chief Justice had enough to furnish suggestions as to the basis of bankruptcy law. These had been before the members they appeared to him to embrace all the points requisite in a thoroughly good bankruptcy law, there were some points in which our buyers

[illegible]

He thought that the best thing to be
referred to the suggestions of the
Attorney-General, Mr. Gladstone,
said that Mr. Hart's bill had been read
in the Assembly. Being now before the Assembly
the procedure over it was not in the hands
of the Law Commission would probably decide
the matter. According to his judgment
operative that we should not be
to operate with Mr. Hart in the preparation of
a device to move in the matter. He thought it
was an almost perfect matter, might
perhaps, a measure well suited to meet the require-
ments of the colony. He would suggest the
committee agree to the bill.
Mr. Hart to the Parliament, it should
be before a full meeting of the Chamber, Mr.
Hart said that Mr. Hart's bill was not
in an Act; and he was of opinion that there was
a distinction between the ideas of bankruptcy
and dealing with the property of a bankrupt
if they continued their labours, might pro-
vide good bill. He entirely differed from
the Chief Justice in his opinion.
He thought that we did not want an office
that the estate would be better managed by the
Business men.

an official assignee. There need be any liability on the part of the principal member required by the Court, the principal member being liable for the amount of the debt, and not a duty in the administration of the creditors' trusts, and no personal discharge. The bill of O'Greene moved, and was supported by Mr. Metcalfe, seconded by Mr. Metcalfe, and was unanimously agreed to. "That this Chamber be and it is hereby resolved, that the receipt of a bill submitted by the Chief Justice, I thank him for his courtesy in referring the matter both to the Chamber and to the committee appointed by this Chamber in that behalf, prior to the receipt of the Chief Justice's bill, in that the bill was a bill which it is a measure to meet the wants and wishes of the plan submitted by the Chief Justice has received that committee's approval, and the plan of the Chief Justice in the bill now in his hands. And that, should the committee be of opinion that the bill is a proper one, the member, it is hoped the Law Reform Committee, their powerful aid in performing that process, in progress through the Chamber."

WESLEYAN PARAGONE IN PRINCETON.
Last evening a tea meeting was held in the schoolroom, York-street, to aid in defraying the cost of the Wesleyan Paragone in Princeton, now fast approaching completion. There were about three hundred persons present, and the evening was occupied in giving the same description, or more correctly, put in a new, erected in 1819, and purchased in the same manner for the same purpose.

warded from some of the best herds in England and Ireland, and most of the preceding year. At Grice, we are sorry to learn that two are designated the 2nd, a cow of high quality, coming from the same source, and a bull of the same

from Lord Walsingham's hard coming to his aid. Mrs. Dwyer's cow died soon after calving, so as there was no milk she put some of her own milk in it for young stock. The expense of impure meat, and the risks heavy; but like the same again she had to display in stocks, which was undoubtedly good blood, there will be soon as report to the British Market.

ALEXANDRIA LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Yesterday, pursuant to notice, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Stanley, in the hall of the Alexandria Library "The Homes of the People." There was a large and attentive audience, many from the city of H. Hamilton presided. The minutes of the meeting of the society having been read by the secretary and the Rev. Dr. Stanley proceeded a lecture, which was at once interesting and instructive. He began by saying that he had seen upon one civilized man in all its political, educational aspects, viewing "home" as the basis of character, and the source of moral and accidental to man. He insisted strongly on the necessity of good homes for all, and especially for the school for boys, who are the future of the nation, and the most elevating influences of the home, and he further pointed out the dangers of neglecting the instruction of the children in house morality, decency, and religion were of comparatively disregarded. He laid great stress on the satisfactory side of the cause, and that were not provided with sufficient accom-

to battle to vice and disease and death. The woman—the mistress of a religious, happy, well-ordered household—was a woman as described, and many practical hints were given as encouragement of what might be done in connection with greater efforts for the promotion of sobriety. The occasion concluded with an expression of "The Cottler's Saturday Night." On the 11th of February, F. Arthur, a young man of 19, of whom much was expected, was awarded to the Rev. Dr. Stanley. The man announced that there would be a contest on the 21st instant.

ing, any position beyond; while the other was in the air. The shooting, on the whole, was very irregular, which may partly be accounted for by the very strong and shifting wind. The match was over by the very close of the afternoon, being quite in the balance up to the last shot.

After the match was decided, there was the usual exchange of cheering, and the companies separated to the accompaniment of the playing of the national air for Fenrith with 38 points, and against the Fenrith with 38 points. The following are the names of the competitors:

COMPANY.		FENRITH COMPANY.	
1	Private J. Barlow	26	Private J. Barlow
2	Private J. Barlow	27	Private J. Barlow
3	Private J. Barlow	28	Private J. Barlow
4	Private J. Barlow	29	Private J. Barlow
5	Private J. Barlow	30	Private J. Barlow
6	Private J. Barlow	31	Private J. Barlow
7	Private J. Barlow	32	Private J. Barlow
8	Private J. Barlow	33	Private J. Barlow
9	Private J. Barlow	34	Private J. Barlow
10	Private J. Barlow	35	Private J. Barlow
11	Private J. Barlow	36	Private J. Barlow
12	Private J. Barlow	37	Private J. Barlow
13	Private J. Barlow	38	Private J. Barlow
14	Private J. Barlow	39	Private J. Barlow
15	Private J. Barlow	40	Private J. Barlow
16	Private J. Barlow	41	Private J. Barlow
17	Private J. Barlow	42	Private J. Barlow
18	Private J. Barlow	43	Private J. Barlow
19	Private J. Barlow	44	Private J. Barlow
20	Private J. Barlow	45	Private J. Barlow
21	Private J. Barlow	46	Private J. Barlow
22	Private J. Barlow	47	Private J. Barlow
23	Private J. Barlow	48	Private J. Barlow
24	Private J. Barlow	49	Private J. Barlow
25	Private J. Barlow	50	Private J. Barlow
26	Private J. Barlow	51	Private J. Barlow
27	Private J. Barlow	52	Private J. Barlow
28	Private J. Barlow	53	Private J. Barlow
29	Private J. Barlow	54	Private J. Barlow
30	Private J. Barlow	55	Private J. Barlow
31	Private J. Barlow	56	Private J. Barlow
32	Private J. Barlow	57	Private J. Barlow
33	Private J. Barlow	58	Private J. Barlow
34	Private J. Barlow	59	Private J. Barlow
35	Private J. Barlow	60	Private J. Barlow
36	Private J. Barlow	61	Private J. Barlow
37	Private J. Barlow	62	Private J. Barlow
38	Private J. Barlow	63	Private J. Barlow
39	Private J. Barlow	64	Private J. Barlow
40	Private J. Barlow	65	Private J. Barlow
41	Private J. Barlow	66	Private J. Barlow
42	Private J. Barlow	67	Private J. Barlow
43	Private J. Barlow	68	Private J. Barlow
44	Private J. Barlow	69	Private J. Barlow
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47	Private J. Barlow	72	Private J. Barlow
48	Private J. Barlow	73	Private J. Barlow
49	Private J. Barlow	74	Private J. Barlow
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55	Private J. Barlow	80	Private J. Barlow
56	Private J. Barlow	81	Private J. Barlow
57	Private J. Barlow	82	Private J. Barlow
58	Private J. Barlow	83	Private J. Barlow
59	Private J. Barlow	84	Private J. Barlow
60	Private J. Barlow	85	Private J. Barlow
61	Private J. Barlow	86	Private J. Barlow
62	Private J. Barlow	87	Private J. Barlow
63	Private J. Barlow	88	Private J. Barlow
64	Private J. Barlow	89	Private J. Barlow
65	Private J. Barlow	90	Private J. Barlow
66	Private J. Barlow	91	Private J. Barlow
67	Private J. Barlow	92	Private J. Barlow
68	Private J. Barlow	93	Private J. Barlow
69	Private J. Barlow	94	Private J. Barlow
70	Private J. Barlow	95	Private J. Barlow
71	Private J. Barlow	96	Private J. Barlow
72	Private J. Barlow	97	Private J. Barlow
73	Private J. Barlow	98	Private J. Barlow
74	Private J. Barlow	99	Private J. Barlow
75	Private J. Barlow	100	Private J. Barlow
76	Private J. Barlow	101	Private J. Barlow
77	Private J. Barlow	102	Private J. Barlow
78	Private J. Barlow	103	Private J. Barlow
79	Private J. Barlow	104	Private J. Barlow
80	Private J. Barlow	105	Private J. Barlow
81	Private J. Barlow	106	Private J. Barlow
82	Private J. Barlow	107	Private J. Barlow
83	Private J. Barlow	108	Private J. Barlow
84	Private J. Barlow	109	Private J. Barlow
85	Private J. Barlow	110	Private J. Barlow
86	Private J. Barlow	111	Private J. Barlow
87	Private J. Barlow	112	Private J. Barlow
8			

ALL ABOUT TEA.

(From "Khadu" in the English Mechanic.)
I AM by no means a teetotaler, but I am passionately fond of one or more cups of tea when made properly, and when really good tea is used for the infusion. Possibly, having had some little experience, not simply in the making of the infusion, but also in growing the plant, and manufacturing the article of commerce, a few remarks on the subject of tea may be acceptable to your readers—the great mass of whom, judging from their contributions either in the shape of queries or answers, are men who do not indulge in alcoholic drinks.

Dr. Hanway, writing about a century ago, when the consumption of tea in Great Britain was very small, attributed the degeneracy of the Briton to the growing taste for tea; we, however, have seen no degeneracy during the last 100 years. Again, a very learned physiologist of the present day says—"The action of tea on the brain is not as well appreciated as it ought to be, but I am often persuaded that it has often a most injurious influence on health, and even upon society." If he be correct, the Chinaman who is everlastingly drinking tea, and the squatter in Australia, whose standard food is tea and damper, should each of them contribute largely to the lunatic asylum. I suppose tea taken in excess is the same as any other article taken in excess, and that whilst a moderate quantity excites the brain to increased activity, and economises the consumption of flesh producing food by retarding the consumption of nitrogenous matter, a large and undue quantity may over-stimulate the brain. I do not mean to say, as economy is concerned, tea is by any means a cheap article, and I have very little doubt, that for the very poorest class, the money laid out in tea might be more economically expended in other articles, but, nevertheless, I strongly recommend its use, even among the very poorest, as giving a stimulus cheaper than alcohol, and far less deleterious in its effects. The active principle of tea is called *theine* by some, *caffine* by others. The principle, however, of coffee or tea is identical. I have often made a good brew of tea from young coffee leaves when among the coffee plantations, and short tea. As I have had some experience as an owner of a tea plantation, I shall treat shortly of the mode of cultivation, in order to explain the mode of manufacture and the different qualities of teas, in order to give your readers some insight into the selection of tea for consumption.

The tea-tree is a *Camellia*; an examination and comparison of the infused leaf with that of the *Camellia japonica*, will show the same serrated jagged leaves; a comparison of the flower of the single *Camellia japonica* with that of the *Camellia Thea*, would show stamens, pistils, corolla, calyx, petal, and sepals alike. The tea tree is a wild tree, growing 30 feet or 35 feet high, and about 12 inches to 12 inches in diameter. Cultivation, pruning, and constant plucking, keep it a good bush, the shoots of which are within reach of the plucker. In China three pluckings in the year is a good crop. In Assam and Cachar, owing to the hot vapour brought by the south-west monsoon up the Bay of Bengal, seven to eight are by no means uncommon. For years one small garden belonging to the Assam Company produced yearly more than 500 lbs. of dry tea per acre. In China 150 lbs. is a good crop. The tea plant raised from seed in the nursery, sown in November or December, is transported into its permanent plantation as soon as possible, when the rainy season commences in April or May, in rows six feet apart, distance between plants in the rows four feet. As vegetation is luxuriant, the hoe is constantly in requisition—on this depends the success of the plantation. Prudent men never pluck before the fourth or fifth year of growth. The longer the plant is deferred, the more lasting the plantation. The young shoot is plucked with the leaves on it. The top leaf scarcely expanded, makes the first, the second, perhaps 36 hours expanded, makes the Souchong, and the third, say of 48 to 60 hours growth, makes the Congou. The fourth leaf was formerly in China used for Bohea tea, a name now almost obsolete. The principal *Theine* is strongest in the young Pekoe shoot, gradually decreasing from Souchong to Congou, until little or none of it is to be found in the fourth leaf of Bohea. I have never had an analysis of the fourth leaf, but judging from taste, I should say the quantity of *Theine* in Bohea equals that in the quantity of sunshine to be found in cucumbers. The succulent stem with the three leaves on it is plucked by women and children. The three sorts of tea are all made together at one and the same time, and the different sorts eliminated in the act of sifting. In the first sifting the Pekoe and Souchong pass through the sieve, leaving the Congou behind; in the second sieve the Pekoe passes through, leaving the Souchong behind. This sieving causes considerable breakage and waste in the shape of dust. Many makers send their tea from India unsieved, and many separate only the Congou, leaving the Pekoe and Souchong mixed. Of the large quantity of tea entered for home consumption, nine-tenths come from China or Japan, the remainder is the product of British India. The tea from British India is far stronger in *Theine* than the China product. About ten years ago, in clearing the jungle for tea planting in Cachar, I came across a number of indigenous tea-trees. I had them cut down, as their shoots were out of reach, and made the leaves of the tops into tea; I sent four chests of this to England unsieved. My agent in England bought a pound of tea at 4s. 6d. from one of the leading tea dealers. This he sent, together with some of my tea, by way of getting a comparative analysis, to a celebrated chemist in London. The result in *Theine* of the indigenous tea plant was as 170 to 100, as compared with the purchased tea.

The East India tea, as a rule, fetch higher prices than the tea from China. They are said by the tea dealers to give strength to the inferior China teas. I never drank any but East India tea, and if regard is had to the quantity of *Theine* in one tea and the other, it will be found economical to buy the East India tea at the higher prices. In choosing tea for consumption care must be taken to avoid any tea containing red leaves, as there is not a particle of *Theine* in them. The pickers of tea leaf, who have to give so many pounds of green tea leaves as the "perick" for the day's work, if not closely watched, in the place of the three will pluck four, or even five, leaves with the shoot. The fact is soon shown in the roasting and manufacture, and the production of a quantity of red leaf, and we betide the sirdar of the gang in whose lot it is discovered. If a man really wished to be economical in the purchase of *Theine*, he would buy the Pekoe, even at double the price of Congou. The size of the leaf when unrolled in hot water would soon teach the consumer which are respectively the Pekoe, Souchong, and Congou leaves, and give him a tolerable notion of the

value of any sample. Having purchased the tea, the next important point is how to make the infusion; an infusion, not a decoction, is wanted. The difficulty of getting a good infusion is the difficulty of retaining the water at the boiling heat. My experience has led me to the use of an earthenware teapot, well roasted with the tea in it, previous to the addition of the boiling water. The idea was taken many years ago from an amusing anecdote, related by A. Sayer, in his "Modern Housewife." By doing as above, the entire *Theine* and nearly all the nitrogenous matter is extracted. As it may be interesting to know the quantity of the infusion that can be made from a given quantity of tea, I make nine pints of good infusion from one ounce, and I give at the rate of three pints a day of this tea to certain of my workmen; a discharged workman told his next master that he had sooner have a pint of my tea than a quart of his beer. A stoppage of the tea allowance is looked upon as a serious punishment. The tea on which I made my experiment was tea I purchased by the dozen chests at auction at Calcutta, at a price of 10 annas, or 1s. 3d. per lb., with duty and charges, came up to about 2s. 1d. per lb. The ordinary tea, as sold by retailers, cost 2s. 6d. per lb. Before I conclude, I may remark that the Russians make a delightful beverage of tea, sweetened, and a slight squeeze of a lemon in the place of milk or cream—an excellent sherbet, either for a thinking man or the gay and happy girl at a ball.

SANITARY REFORM.

(From the English American.)

We desire to consider in the English American every relation which the two countries bear towards each other, and one of the most interesting of these is the agricultural. This, however, is so general a subject that we can only expect to take it up in a very partial manner at the commencement. There is one point in which the two countries are not only in contact, but which has not only an economical but a sanitary, a social, and a mercantile aspect, and which claims the most earnest consideration of all enterprising and practical minds. We refer to the tea and coffee trade, and the rapidly increasing collection of large towns, and America is as rapidly invading her virgin soils and accumulating an immense population within municipal boundaries. Both countries are warned to take timely heed to the adoption of measures for the protection of health, as well as the promotion of the wealth and knowledge of the people. This is particularly true of such cities as Manchester and Liverpool, where the death-rate has become absolutely alarming. Nature is lavish in the bounties which she pours into the lap of industry; but she is withal a stern economist and disciplinarian, and she will not unfrequently exact a heavy penalty for exacting heavy penalties where her great laws are persistently disregarded. By a wise and beneficent provision, what is called the waste of animal life, which is the cause of every disease and pestilence, is rendered, when properly managed, a source of new life. To find out the proper method of dealing with this waste is undoubtedly one of the most important duties of the statesman and the legislator, and one which both sides of the Atlantic. The fact that the beautiful rivers of "Old England" have, many of them, become frightfully polluted with the foul refuse of her manufacturing population, and the mismanagement of her waste, was once the "virgin" soil of America, has forced upon observant minds the conviction that food for the proper growth of crops must be supplied with the same regularity and care as the food of animals, and that as the fruit of plants is the food of animals, so the waste of animals is the food of plants.

The dangerous influences of animal waste arise from the process of putrefaction and decomposition. The healthful and economical influences are obtained by skilfully converting this waste into manure. The tea plant raised from seed in the nursery, sown in November or December, is transported into its permanent plantation as soon as possible, when the rainy season commences in April or May, in rows six feet apart, distance between plants in the rows four feet. As vegetation is luxuriant, the hoe is constantly in requisition—on this depends the success of the plantation. Prudent men never pluck before the fourth or fifth year of growth. The longer the plant is deferred, the more lasting the plantation. The young shoot is plucked with the leaves on it. The top leaf scarcely expanded, makes the first, the second, perhaps 36 hours expanded, makes the Souchong, and the third, say of 48 to 60 hours growth, makes the Congou. The fourth leaf was formerly in China used for Bohea tea, a name now almost obsolete. The principal *Theine* is strongest in the young Pekoe shoot, gradually decreasing from Souchong to Congou, until little or none of it is to be found in the fourth leaf of Bohea. I have never had an analysis of the fourth leaf, but judging from taste, I should say the quantity of *Theine* in Bohea equals that in the quantity of sunshine to be found in cucumbers. The succulent stem with the three leaves on it is plucked by women and children. The three sorts of tea are all made together at one and the same time, and the different sorts eliminated in the act of sifting. In the first sifting the Pekoe and Souchong pass through the sieve, leaving the Congou behind; in the second sieve the Pekoe passes through, leaving the Souchong behind. This sieving causes considerable breakage and waste in the shape of dust. Many makers send their tea from India unsieved, and many separate only the Congou, leaving the Pekoe and Souchong mixed. Of the large quantity of tea entered for home consumption, nine-tenths come from China or Japan, the remainder is the product of British India. The tea from British India is far stronger in *Theine* than the China product. About ten years ago, in clearing the jungle for tea planting in Cachar, I came across a number of indigenous tea-trees. I had them cut down, as their shoots were out of reach, and made the leaves of the tops into tea; I sent four chests of this to England unsieved. My agent in England bought a pound of tea at 4s. 6d. from one of the leading tea dealers. This he sent, together with some of my tea, by way of getting a comparative analysis, to a celebrated chemist in London. The result in *Theine* of the indigenous tea plant was as 170 to 100, as compared with the purchased tea.

THE ADMIRALTY AND MR. REED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—I have obtained from the country the letters to which I referred in my communication published in *The Times* of yesterday. I am sorry to say that much as I regret the necessity of trespassing so frequently upon your kindness—to give them a place in your columns, and thus let the world judge between us and those members of the Admiralty who last evening did not disdain to meet my statements with unmerited contradictions and ungenerous accusations. Mr. Goschen and his subordinate, Mr. Lushington, attempted to make it appear that there had been no official offers on my part to transfer my duty, and therefore no official refusal. There is an official letter fully rebutting the insinuation:—

Mr. Lushington to Mr. Reed, July 28, 1870.

"Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they will not require any further information or assistance from you in regard to works under the Constructor's Department of the Admiralty which are now in progress.

"The Accountant-General has been directed to pay your salary up to the 1st August next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. J. REED, Esq., C.B., &c.

I hope members of Parliament and others will appreciate this gracious and generous production, remembering that it was the last attention of the Admiralty of England to the request of the Navy of England on his retirement from office, and was in response to his ardent desire to serve his country by guarding its Navy against possible dangers from that retirement.

Three months elapsed, during which the Captain ceased, and then, and only then, it was that I made my last effort, by addressing a private letter to Mr. Goschen, in which I desired him to make it public, I feel at liberty to do so, and here it is; let Mr. Goschen say if it is hostile; let Mr. Goschen declare if it is unscrupulous:—

Mr. Reed to Mr. Goschen (Letter marked "Private").

"Gringlebrook-house, Levenshulme, Manchester, October, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—Seeing by the papers that you have

returned to the Admiralty—in improved health, as I am much pleased to say, if you will allow me to say so—I hasten to say how much obliged I shall be if you will kindly favour me with a line at your early convenience. Since the late deplorable loss of the Captain I have felt even more keenly than before the loss of the public service, and I have been very anxious to see you, and to hear of your recovery. I did at the time of the loss of the Captain, and I believe all steps were also taken by the Controller, but without effect. I feel perfectly sure that if you could realise the matter, you would feel with me how serious the subject is. At any rate, I feel absolutely bound in justice, both to myself and to the country, to take some step which shall publicly relieve me of the terrible responsibility for such a state of things.

"I also feel under great embarrassment with reference to the subject which I have briefly hinted at in my letter of the 1st inst. I have been very anxious to see you, and to hear of your recovery. I did at the time of the loss of the Captain, and I believe all steps were also taken by the Controller, but without effect. I feel perfectly sure that if you could realise the matter, you would feel with me how serious the subject is. At any rate, I feel absolutely bound in justice, both to myself and to the country, to take some step which shall publicly relieve me of the terrible responsibility for such a state of things.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

E. J. REED.

"To the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P.,

Admiralty, Whitehall, October 20th.

"SIR.—Mr. Childers received a note from me marked 'Private.'

"He desires me to say in reply that, while ever anxious to treat with courtesy those who may address him, he is unable to carry out private correspondence with you on a matter of so confidential a character as the proposal contained in your note.

"If, however, the word 'Private' is omitted, your note is not a confidential communication, and you will receive full consideration.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CLANDON S. STANHOPE.

"E. J. REED, Esq., C.B., &c.

My reply to you was as follows:—

"MR. REED TO CAPTAIN STANHOPE.

Gringlebrook-house, Burnage, Manchester,

"SIR.—I thank you for your letter of the 12th.

"I do not think it would be right for my letter of the 12th to be made a public document, because it only objects to a private correspondence with you on a matter of so confidential a character as the proposal contained in your note.

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unwell. And so on till we rolled into the depot, and I placed myself on the other car, opposite the stranger, who, with a portmanteau in each hand, had descended and was about to get into the car, ready to jump to the platform. I looked from his face to the faces of the people before us, but saw no signs of recognition. Suddenly he cried, 'There they are,' and laughed heartily, but a hysterical sort of a way, as he looked over the crowd. I followed his eyes, and saw some distance back, as if crowded out and shouldered away by the well-dressed and well-worn crowd, a man in a faded dress and well-worn hat, with a face almost painful in its intense but hopeful expression, glancing rapidly from window to window as if he were looking for some one. He was not yet seen the stranger, and a moment after he caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmanteaus, and making a hole in the crowd, rushing one here and there, and running one of his bundles plump into the well-developed stomach of a venerable looking old gentleman in spectacles, he rushed toward me. He was not yet seen the stranger, and a moment after he caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmanteaus, and making a hole in the crowd, rushing one here and there, and running one of his bundles plump into the well-developed stomach of a venerable looking old gentleman in spectacles, he rushed toward me. He was not yet seen the stranger, and a moment after he caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmanteaus, and making a hole in the crowd, rushing one here and there, and running one of his bundles plump into the well-developed stomach of a venerable looking old gentleman in spectacles, he rushed toward me. He was not yet seen the stranger, and a moment after he caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmanteaus, and making a hole in the crowd, rushing one here and there, and running one of his bundles plump into the well-developed stomach of a venerable looking old gentleman in spectacles, he rushed toward me. He was not yet seen the stranger, and a moment after he caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmanteaus, and making a hole in the crowd, rushing one here and there, and running one of his bundles plump into the well-developed stomach of a venerable looking old gentleman in spectacles, he rushed toward me. He was not yet seen the stranger, and a moment after he caught his eye, and in another instant he had jumped to the platform with his two portmanteaus, and making a hole in the crowd, rushing one here and there, and running one of his bundles plump

